

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Steamer Belgic today.

A blaze from a forest fire was seen in Palolo last night.

The Japanese libel cases have gone over until next term.

At latest accounts, the volcano was still in a very active condition.

Health-officer Reynolds will leave for Molokai tonight on a business trip.

It is said that the new express company will soon start in business.

Twenty-nine new members have joined the Schuetzen Club this month.

Castle & Cooke have some fine wire cloth suitable for mosquito netting.

President Dole expects to go to Molokai today on a week's shooting excursion.

Ed. A. Williams and Emma Cameron were married by the Rev. H. H. Parker yesterday.

Mrs. Thirds will give another lecture on Theosophy at Foster Hall Thursday evening.

J. D. Tregloan will leave today for San Francisco, and rumor has it that he will not return alone.

George Klunzel, formerly connected with the Oahu Railway, is now in the store of H. F. Wichman.

Minister and Mrs. Thurston will probably leave on the Warrimoo, September 1, en route to Washington.

W. L. Whitney, a son of Dr. J. M. Whitney, leaves on the Australia today. He will attend college at Oberlin.

Two natives were fined \$100 each yesterday for selling liquor without a license. It was a second offense in each case.

The Boards of Registration and Examiners are at Hauula Court House today, and at Kahuku plantation tomorrow.

After the 1st of September the mounted police force will be slightly increased, and a few men put on duty during the day.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Swenson took place yesterday morning. The body was interred in Nuuanu cemetery.

One-cent Provisional Government stamps have risen in value. Quite a number were disposed of yesterday at good prices.

Views of John Ena's underground lake are on exhibition at the News Company's store. They were taken by flash light.

Williams is doing some fine photographing on watch cases and silk handkerchiefs. Some of the work is on exhibition at his gallery.

Mr. G. D. Gilman preached at Kawaiahae church yesterday. He and Mrs. Gilman will leave for their Boston home on the Mariposa.

W. R. Castle has given notice of a motion for a new trial in the case of J. E. Gomes against the Hawaiian Gazette Company, for libel.

Harry Klemme has given the Schuetzen Club a life-sized crayon of the head of President Dole. It is a splendid likeness, made by Williams.

Mr. G. D. Gilman, of Boston, will deliver a lecture at the Y. M. C. A. this evening. His subject will be "Hawaii, as it Was Fifty Years Ago."

The case of T. W. Rawlins against the Honolulu Soap Works Company is still on in the Circuit Court, and will probably not be finished until tomorrow.

Arthur Featherstone, the man who cut his wife with a carving knife, yesterday changed his plea of not guilty to one of guilty, and was sentenced to nine months on the reef.

Mrs. Estella M. Swenson, wife of the captain of the bark Matilda, died yesterday after a lingering illness. She was but twenty-one years of age and had been married but four months. She accompanied her husband on his last trip to this port.

The Portuguese who ran over and killed a Chinaman at Hama-kupoko is said to have become insane. His friends claim that he was not in any way responsible for the accident, as his horse was not under his control, and he shouted out a warning to those in the road.

The Boston lunch rooms, on Fort street, have secured a new and first-class steward and make a specialty of home cooking. A re-

duction has also been made in the price of meals, which is now but twenty-five cents. A specialty is made of home cooking.

Miss von Holt leaves on the W. G. Hall this morning to attend the wedding of Mr. Gerald Bryant and Miss Greenwell, which will take place at Kona, Hawaii.

Company E is after the scalp of Company D. The former claims that it can shoot all around the latter, and has deposited \$100 as a half of a stake to be contested for in case a match can be made.

Miss Kelley has engaged desk-room in the office of the Hawaiian Abstract and Title Company on the corner of Fort and Merchant streets. Miss Kelley is a competent stenographer and typewriter.

Arthur Fitzgerald was released from custody yesterday. He was held pending an investigation, as it was thought that he was an accomplice of W. H. Coulter's. It turned out that he was not. Coulter's case will not come up until the latter part of the week, owing to the illness of the principal witness against him. Arthur says he has been kept busy for four days fighting mosquitoes.

The organ concerts at Kaumakapili church are to be resumed next month, the first of a new series to be given Tuesday evening, September 4th. Mrs. J. T. Lewis will render vocal solos, Miss McIntyre play the violin, Mr. Chas. Kreuter the cornet, while other numbers on the programme will be solos and quartettes for string instruments and organ solos. Full particulars will appear later.

LANGLEY DISMISSED.

The Captain of Police Accused of Accepting a Bribe.

Captain Langley and Sam Stone were ordered to hand in their commissions on Saturday. The cause of their dismissal is alleged to be a bribe taken from a Chinaman a week ago yesterday. They will both appear before the Attorney-General and the Marshal this morning, to explain their part of the transaction.

The story that the police officials tell, is that Langley and Stone accepted \$10 from some Chinese gamblers whom they had caught playing cards. When Langley returned to the police station, he was asked to give some change for \$5, which he did. The money was marked, and this is the cause of Langley's trouble.

The former captain's story is substantially the same as that of the police department with the exception that he knew that the whole thing was a put up job, and he was only waiting to be spoken to about the matter before he gave the money up.

FINED FIFTY DOLLARS.

Captain Langley Will Have to Pay That Amount.

Captain Langley appeared in the District Court yesterday to answer to the charge of bribery. He pleaded guilty, and was fined \$50 and costs, as well as being dismissed from the force. Sam Stone, who was mixed up in the Langley case, was called suddenly home by the death of a newly-born child of his, and so did not appear.

Langley has been on the police force for about a year. He has made many friends both on and off the force, and all who know him are sorry to know that he had to be dismissed for bribery.

There are two applications for the position of captain. One is Captain Rosehill, and the other is Lieutenant Cordes. At present, the chances of obtaining the place seem to be in Rosehill's favor.

One of the evening papers stated last evening that Captain Klemme had threatened to resign if Cordes was not appointed. This, Captain Klemme says, is absolutely false. No such remark was ever made by him, nor has he any intention of resigning for any such cause.

Wanted for Robbery.

Antone Fernandez, a Portuguese, who was wanted at Waianae for robbery, was arrested last evening. He, in company with several other Portuguese, arrived in a small sloop about 11 o'clock last night. The police had been notified, and nabbed him as soon as he stepped on the dock.

Big preparations are being made for the masquerade ball of the Schuetzen Club, to be given on September 3d. The affair promises to be a success both financially and socially.

AMERICANS OPENED KOREA.

The Experimental Voyage of the Ship General Sherman.

HARD FIGHTING BY NAVAL FORCES.

How an Undelivered Letter Delayed Dealings With the "Hermit Kingdom" for Ten Years—Monocacy and Palos Fired on by Korean Batteries.

In order to trace the history of America's relations with Korea and the general opening up of the country to the influences of Western civilization, it is necessary to go back to the year 1866. At that time Korea was the "Hermit Kingdom" in more than name. The present king had ascended the throne a couple of years before, but being a mere boy the government was wholly in the hands of his regent father, who was a bitter hater both of foreigners and of change. Some French missionaries, who had braved the law of the country and boldly advanced into the native cities, were horribly massacred in 1866, and a French expedition sent to chastise the Koreans ascended the Seoul River and attacked several forts, but lost so heavily that the expedition sailed away without having accomplished the end aimed at, and having left the Korean soldiers with the impression that the foreigners could not fight, and that the Korean was invincible.

THE GENERAL SHERMAN MESSAGE.

In the same year an American schooner, the General Sherman, chartered by a British trader, sailed for China on an experimental voyage of trade and discovery. The vessel entered the Ta-tong river and never returned. It was burned by natives, and those on board were slaughtered to the last man. On the news of this massacre being received, Commander—now Rear Admiral—R. W. Shufeldt, visited the peninsula with the American war steamer Wachusett on a mission of inquiry. No satisfaction, however, was obtained, and a similar mission, under Commander Febiger, of the Shenandoah, despatched a few months later, proved equally barren. Finally, in 1871, the Asiatic squadron, consisting of the flagship Colorado, the corvettes Alaska and Benicia, with the gunboats Monocacy—now at Chemulpo—and Palos, was despatched, under Admiral Rodgers, to Korean waters.

It was intended to secure a treaty for the protection of Americans shipwrecked on the coast of Korea, to inquire into the General Sherman affair and to obtain if possible a treaty of commerce. Peaceful negotiations, however, proved to be impossible. The natives garrisoned the forts along the river and prepared to make things hot for the foreigners should they attempt to ascend the river toward the capital. A survey expedition, under Captain Horner Blake, consisting of the Monocacy and Palos, with four steam launches, was sent up the river. When they were close to Kang-wa Island the Korean batteries, containing some eighty guns, suddenly opened fire upon them. The redoubt was instantly wrapped in a sheet of flames, discharging in a few seconds about three hundred shots. One account says that these rained the water like a hailstorm. The veterans of the civil war had never known such rapid firing. Yet only one American was wounded.

INSULT AND PUNISHMENT.

Fortunately the order to fire had been given a few seconds late; the American vessels were already out of the line of fire and as the guns of the natives were fastened on logs, they could not be manipulated and were of no further use. The answering fire from the gunboats and launches soon cleared the fort of its defenders and a week later a punitive expedition was landed in order to teach the Koreans a necessary lesson. The force, composed of six hundred and fifty men, was led by Commander L. A. Kimberly, the adjutant general being Lieutenant Commander W. Scott Schley, who was afterwards to win fame as the rescuer of Lieutenant Greely.

The first battery, which was attacked unexpectedly in the rear, was taken without difficulty; the works were completely demolished and the cannon rolled into the river. On the following day the next fort—"Fort Monocacy," as it was christened—was cleared by shells from the Monocacy's guns and was then dismantled by the landed troops. An advance was next made upon the citadel or principle fort, which was perched on the crest of a rocky hill. The Koreans were hovering beyond the reach of our guns in vastly superior numbers, and were evidently waiting for an opportunity to crush the little American army as soon as it had entered the ravine lying below the fort.

To defeat these tactics five howitzers and two companies of infantry were posted as a rear guard on rising ground, while the main body moved forward to storm the citadel. The Koreans attacked the howitzers in large numbers, but the excellent practice made by the American gunners under Master A. V. Wadsworth scattered them effectually and prevented any large body of them from getting into close quarters with our men.

Presently, at a signal previously

agreed upon, the firing from the Monocacy ceased, and amid a hail of bullets from the enemy our men sprang up the steep incline to attack the citadel. They swarmed over the ramparts or through the breaches, and in a twinkling were at close quarters with the defending garrison. The Koreans fought stubbornly to the last without asking quarter, and were all of them slain. After that the remaining subsidiary forts were soon captured, and fifty flags and 481 pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the conquerors. The citadel was named Fort McKee, in honor of the gallant young officer who was the first over the parapet.

FOREIGN TREATY MAKING BEGINS.

The defeat of 1871 probably rendered the Koreans more ready to treat peaceably with foreigners than they were before. In any case the hour for opening up the country was at hand. The process began in 1876, when a treaty was made with Japan. A party of Japanese sailors, while landing for water on Kang-wa Island, were mistaken for Americans or Frenchmen and were fired upon by a neighboring fort. Japan saw her opportunity and her fleet demanded as an indemnity that certain privileges in trade should be granted her. This was the first step toward the opening of the country to foreign intercourse. The Korean-Japanese treaty of 1876—the first entered into by the Koreans—was concluded on the basis of free trade, only a small amount of tonnage dues on shipping being payable. In a subsequent convention in 1877 Japan was granted the privilege of opening three coaling stations on the coast; in 1879 the harbor of Gensan, and later Chemulpo, were thrown open to Japanese commerce, all other nations being excluded from the benefits granted to Japan. In the meantime, China, which has always regarded Korea as a dependency of her empire, began to grow jealous of the increasing influence of Japan, and to counteract this hold of her inveterate enemy, encouraged, if not actually instigated, foreign powers to follow in the footsteps of Japan in concluding treaties with this "Hermit Kingdom," and it was with her help that Admiral Shufeldt led the way and successfully carried through a treaty between the United States and Korea in 1882. Later on commercial treaties were also negotiated by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Italy.

REAR ADMIRAL SHUFELDT'S NARRATIVE.

An interesting account of the circumstances attending the conclusion of the American treaty has been given by Rear Admiral Shufeldt, an account, moreover, which throws an important light upon the General Sherman affair. The Rear Admiral's narrative is as follows:

"I had been in Korea some years before to settle the trouble in regard to the massacre of the troops of our ship General Sherman, and had written a letter to the King, asking an explanation of the matter. I was told that I must wait twenty days for my answer. It was then late in the autumn and I feared to be frozen up, with few provisions, in this out-of-the-way and untraveled land. I had to set sail without hearing word from the king. Upon my arrival in America I received orders for a three years' cruise, and immediately left the United States for the voyage. In the meantime, the King of Korea had answered my letter, and finding that I had gone he sent the message overland to our Minister at Peking. From here it was forwarded to the United States without being opened, and it was several years before I received it. It was full of friendship from the King toward Americans, and it explained the killing of the crew of the General Sherman in such a way as to show that the King was not to blame.

"In that letter lay the seeds which grew into the Korean treaty, and the country would have been opened sooner had the letter been addressed to the diplomatic agents of the United States and not to me in my private capacity. It would have thus been opened by our Minister at Peking and Korea might have been ten years further advanced in its acquaintance with the world of today. As it was, the letter caused my appointment as the diplomatic agent for the bringing about of the treaty. I was sent by the Secretary of State to Peking, with the rank of Naval Attaché of the Legation there, and with full powers to negotiate with Korea. I bore at this time in my pocket though no one knew it, a commission from the President of the United States appointing me Minister to Korea; and I found upon my landing in the country that the people and the king had not forgotten my letter of nearly ten years before. The treaty was signed near Chemulpo, and our ships fired a salute at the time, in response to a signal which I waved from the shore. An American cottage now stands on the spot where the treaty was signed, and it is the residence of Mr. Schœnle, the German who acts there as the Chinese Commissioner of Customs.

AMERICANS IN KOREA.

"The Americans also opened Japan," Admiral Shufeldt said, "and had our people pushed their claims to that trade, as have the other nations who came in later, we would now be the greatest foreign nation in connection with the Japanese Empire. It is the same with Korea. Americans are now in the lead in that country, and they can, if they will, be the predominating power. It is true that Korea is still wrapped in the darkness of its thousands of years of seclusion. Its people are, however, no further back than were the Japanese at the time Commodore Perry lay at anchor in Mississippi Bay. I have lived some months in Korea, and I know something of the King and the people. I consider them a very bright race, and I expect to see a growth of civilization among them which will develop their country and put them upon a high plane among the nations of Asia."

N. Y. Herald.

ON MARRYING TITLES

COUNTESS NORRAIKOW DISCUSSES THE MATTER PRO AND CON.

A Stupendous Responsibility—Usages of Social Life Both Sides of the Atlantic—A Plea For the American Girl's Good Sense. A Word For the Foreigner.



UCH can be said both for and against the marriage of wealthy American girls with titled foreigners. It is cruel to charge that wealth is invariably the only incentive on the man's part or that the distinction which the wearing of a coronet confers is the only motive on the woman's side. This is often an injustice to both parties.

The American girl is a remarkably astute and brilliant product of mother nature, and she is seldom likely to sell herself for the mere gratification of vanity or from a desire to see her name enrolled among the nobility of the old world. She reigns a queen in her own land by right of her independent birth—that heritage of every true born American citizen.

We must look beneath the surface for the conditions which lead to these frequent international marriages. Something beyond greed on the one side and vanity on the other must form the basis of such unions. I believe one cause lies in the fact that the average foreign nobleman is possessed of remarkably suave and winning manners. His ancestors probably for generations were not forced to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. This life of ease, born of conditions which have been handed down through posterity, has imparted a certain elegance of manner which is rarely found on this side of the water. The life here is a feverish one, which keeps a man's every faculty on the alert.

The nobleman may at heart be a scoundrel, but this the young girl and her parents can learn only on the most intimate acquaintance. His suavity and polish of manner conceal all moral defects, and it is not until after he has made captive the susceptible young heart that he appears in his true colors.

The usages of social life on the two sides of the Atlantic differ vastly in many respects. One of the evils extensively practiced in the higher circles of European society is gambling. It has dragged into the mire of degradation more members of illustrious families than any other form of vice. It is this fact which so militates against the union of two persons brought up to view life from entirely opposite standpoints. Here in America we are taught to look with abhorrence upon a man who habitually loses money at the card table or who makes his living by preying on his fellow man. The foreign nobleman, long ere he embarks on the sea of matrimony, has, as a rule, contracted a large number of gambling debts—debts of honor, as they are called—and his first impulse when wealth is within his reach is to pay off his indebtedness. This, I honestly believe, is often done with the sincere intention of giving up his evil ways. Unfortunately, however, the reformation is seldom of long duration, and he gradually returns to first principles. This is one fruitful source of discord which arises to mar the domestic happiness of the couple.

They also frequently hold opposite views on religious matters, which tends to still further complications. A young girl brought up in the atmosphere of an American home is generally accorded a large amount of freedom, which she usually employs in following out the dictates of her own sweet will. It is therefore doubly difficult for her to sink her own individuality in blind submission to the imperious will of the foreigner. Especially is this the case if the nobleman should chance to have but little respect for the gentler sex, and a great deal of this is noticeable abroad.

In no country in the world are women treated with the same respect—may, reverence even—as in America. The male sex almost from infancy are taught to look upon mother, sister and feminine friend as the embodiment of all that is true and lovable, treasures to be carefully guarded. It is this training of the youth which gives to the American girl her independence. She never fears insult, no matter what she may chance to do or say.

It is a strange fact that, while girls in foreign lands are more restricted in their actions than those in America, they are supposed to enjoy a greater amount of freedom upon entering the married state. This, like many other conditions of life on the other side, is reversed here.

The American girl really takes upon her shoulders a stupendous responsibility when she elects to ally her fortunes to those of a foreigner of noble birth, for she is thus suddenly thrust into a community of whose manners and customs she has but little conception. If she be not keen of perception and quick witted, her life is apt to be rendered unhappy. But it is seldom that unhappiness from such a cause follows one of these marriages. Girls reared in this great republic seldom fall in either of the above requisites.

Slander, like death, loves a shining mark. A noble name stands out a target for the jeers and gibes of the maddened crowd, and what would be considered not out of the way in the plain

citizen is magnified into something heinous in the man of title. True, by birth they are the supposed conservators of the people's welfare. Much is therefore expected of them. Then again they are surrounded by a body-guard of servants, most of whom delight in retelling the doings of the family whom they serve. This gives rise to a system of exaggeration which is most pernicious in its effects and often leads to disastrous results.

When we consider the number of divorces granted to ordinary citizens, the proportion among the nobility pales into insignificance. When we think also of the number of such marriages contracted yearly, the divorces seem few indeed.

The charge of fortune hunting is seldom well founded, for many of the English and German noblemen who have carried off American girls have not needed the incentive of wealth, having large landed estates of their own. It is an insult to the intelligence of a free born people to suppose that the maiden possesses no attraction in the eyes of the foreigner beyond the glitter of gold, and it is even a greater insult to the intelligence of the young woman herself to say that she is captivated solely by the title.

COUNTESS NORRAIKOW.

MRS. LYDIA HOYT FARMER.

A Woman of Varied and Decided Accomplishments.

Mrs. Farmer has many accomplishments and is skilled in the arts and sciences. She was born of intellectual people, her father being Hon. J. M. Hoyt of Cleveland and her mother a daughter of Alexander Beebe, LL. D., of New York. Her marriage was a congenial one, as her husband, Hon. E. J. Farmer, is an author of distinction on finance and politics. Her eldest son is a graduate of Yale and is gifted and successful. Her younger son and her only daughter inherit Mrs. Farmer's musical talents. Mrs. Farmer has published a charming opera, "The Prince of the Flaming Star," for which she wrote the music, words and made the illustrations. Her printed works are "A Story Book of Science," "Boys' Book of Famous Rulers," "Girls' Book of Famous



MRS. LYDIA HOYT FARMER.

Queens," "The Life of Lafayette," "A Short History of the French Revolution," "A Knight of Faith" and "A Moral Instruction."

Mrs. Farmer is of a profoundly reverent and religious nature, and all of her writings are alive with elevating sentiments. Her latest work is a remarkable historical novel, "The Doom of the Holy City—Christ and Caesar," and it will add greatly to her fame. Mrs. Farmer, though leading the full life of a busy woman, is a close student of metaphysical and philosophical works and has for years conducted Bible classes of young ladies, who have been stimulated and benefited by the illumination of her thought and methods of instruction. With the exception of five years spent in New York, Mrs. Farmer has always lived in her native place, Cleveland, and resides there at the present time. In that city of her childhood she is regarded as one of the most eminent, useful and enterprising of American women.

MEL R. COLQUHITT.

Women in the Fig Business.

The fig growing industry is one in which women have engaged to some extent in California. Year by year people begin to eat more fruit. The sweet fruits, figs and dates have as much nourishment in them as meat, and one can make a meal of them alone. As this is understood, intelligent persons will consume them in constantly increasing quantity. Fig raising will therefore be very profitable for years to come. The trees begin to bear the second year after planting. By the third year a paying crop is gathered. After that they live many years, and the cultivator has nothing to do but gather the crop. By a new process the California fig, which has proved too perishable to be shipped successfully thus far, is crystallized, somewhat in the manner of the delicious candied fruits we get from the French. The firm who do the crystallizing say that last year they paid one fig grower \$500 an acre for his crop.

Wet Rabbit.

Toast slices of bread to a delicate brown, arrange on a plate and moisten them with hot salted water. For the dressing take one-quarter of a pound of grated cheese, a tablespoonful of butter, 2 yolks of eggs, one-half teaspoonful of mustard and a few grains of cayenne. Stir this to a smooth paste and spread on the toast.

Another recipe allows an egg for each person, a tablespoonful of grated cheese, one-half teaspoonful of butter, salt and a little cayenne, and cooks like mustard; set in a kettle of hot water, stirring often to keep smooth.

The Russians are the most religious persons on the face of the globe, never touching food or drink without making the sign of the cross and never starting upon or returning from a journey without giving thanks.

The translation of Quintus Curtius by Vangulas occupied 30 years. The translator rendered every sentence five or ten different ways and finally chose that which pleased him best.